



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

TRANSONIC WIND-TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS

OF A HEATED PROPULSIVE JET ON THE PRESSURE

DISTRIBUTION ALONG A FUSELAGE OVERHANG

By Elden S. Cornette and Donald H. Ward

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SUMMARY

Pressure-distribution data were obtained on fuselage surfaces which extended downstream of a jet exit and were subject to the influence of a heated propulsive jet. Three fuselage-overhang configurations were investigated at free-stream Mach numbers from 0.80 to 1.10 while jet pressure ratio was varied from 1 to 11 at jet-exit temperature of cold, 800° F, and 1,200° F.

The data obtained at a model angle of attack of zero, indicated that increasing the jet pressure ratio reduced the pressures on the fuselage undersurface downstream of the jet exit. The effect of increasing jet-exit temperature was to reduce further downstream pressures although the decrement was generally small. Large, negative pressure peaks induced by the jet under the shrouded portion of the overhang were alleviated by moving the overhanging surfaces radially away from the jet axis. Increasing the angle of inclination of the fuselage-overhang produced no significant change in downstream pressures. The fuselage-overhang configuration showed an increase in base annulus drag over the basic body alone but the difference diminished with increasing free-stream Mach number. Pressures measured on the body boattail upstream of the jet exit were increased by the action of the jet.

INTRODUCTION

On some high-speed airplane designs it has been found desirable to locate the large mass of the jet engine forward near the center of gravity of the configuration. This allows the use of shorter air-inlet ducts and may reduce the internal flow losses from this source. At the same time, however, it requires that the jet exit be located at some point ahead of the rear of the configuration in order to maintain short

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lengths of tailpipe and reduce tailpipe losses. With this type of design, it then becomes desirable to know the jet effects on that portion of the fuselage which extends downstream of the jet exit.

Reported in reference 1 are the results of an investigation at transonic speeds to determine the effects of a heated propulsive jet on the drag characteristics of a related series of afterbodies. The models used in reference 1 were bodies of revolution which housed a specially designed turbojet simulator. With the addition of a fuselage extension overhanging the jet exit and bearing a vertical tail, this experimental apparatus provided an expedient means of obtaining desired information concerning jet effects on downstream fuselage surfaces which partially surround the jet exhaust. Reported in this paper are the results of an investigation conducted in the Langley 8-foot transonic tunnel to determine the jet effects on the pressure distribution along such a fuselage overhang. The effects of changes in the geometry of the fuselage downstream of the jet exit were investigated by varying the upsweep angle of the fuselage overhang and the radial spacing of the overhang from the jet axis or both.

The investigation was conducted at an angle of attack of 0° and at free-stream Mach numbers of 0.80, 0.90, 1.00, and 1.10. At each point the ratio of jet total pressure to free-stream static pressure was varied at jet total temperatures of cold, 800° F, and 1,200° F. While the jet total temperature varied from cold to 1,200° F, the corresponding ratio of specific heats in the jet varied from 1.40 to 1.35.

SYMBOLS

c_m section pitching-moment coefficient for fuselage overhang,

$$-\frac{L^{2}}{q_{0}d^{2}}\int_{1.010}^{1.179} (p_{l} - p_{0})(\frac{x}{L} - 1)d(\frac{x}{L})$$

 Δc_{m} $c_{mjet on} - c_{mjet off}$

cn section normal-force coefficient for fuselage overhang,

$$\frac{L}{q_0 d} \int_{1.010}^{1.179} (p_l - p_0) d(\frac{x}{L})$$

 Δc_n $c_{njet on} - c_{njet off}$



- d length of projection on jet axis of fuselage overhang, 10.015 in.
- D diameter
- h vertical distance from jet axis to point of intersection of straight-line extension of bottom center line of fuselage overhang and plane of jet exit
- H total pressure
- L length of basic body, 53.011 in.
- M Mach number
- p static pressure
- P pressure coefficient, $\frac{p p_0}{q_0}$
- q dynamic pressure, $\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2$
- r radius of basic body
- R Reynolds number based on basic-body length
- T total temperature, OF
- V velocity
- x longitudinal distance measured from nose of model, positive rearward
- x' longitudinal distance measured from jet exit, positive rearward
- ρ density
- ϕ angle between bottom center line of fuselage overhang and horizontal

Subscripts:

- b base annulus
- j jet exit
- l local
- o free stream

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APPARATUS AND METHODS

Wind Tunnel

This investigation was conducted in the Langley 8-foot transonic tunnel which has a dodecagonal, slotted test section and permitted continuously variable testing through the speed range up to a Mach number of 1.10 for this model. Detailed discussions of the design and calibration of this tunnel have been presented in references 2 and 3. In reference 3 it is shown that the maximum deviation from the indicated free-stream Mach number in the model region is within ±0.003. The tunnel is vented to the atmosphere through an air exchange tower which permitted the exhausting of combustion gasses from the model into the stream with no detrimental effects on the characteristics of the stream. The model was mounted in the tunnel by means of two support struts (fig. 1) whose leading edges intersected the body at a point 21.7 inches from the nose and were swept back 45°. The support struts had a chord of 11.25 inches and an NACA 65-010 airfoil section measured parallel to the airstream.

Model

The model used in this investigation consisted of a body of revolution at the rear of which was mounted a fuselage overhang bearing a vertical tail. The ordinates defining the basic body of revolution are given in figure 2. This body was the same as that reported in reference 1. The body was cut off at the 53.011-inch station to provide an exit for the jet and this resulted in a basic body fineness ratio of 10.6. The boattail angle of the body was 16°, the base diameter was 1.672 inches, and the ratio of jet diameter to base diameter was 0.742.

Three fuselage-overhang configurations were used in this investigation. The geometry of the configurations, including the vertical tail, is shown in figure 3 where a table of coordinates for typical cross sections is given. The three overhangs differed only in the angle of inclination of the base line to the horizontal \emptyset , the vertical spacing of the bottom center line above the jet axis h, or both. The vertical tail, whose root section was located at the level z=3.352 inches, consisted of an NACA 65A007 airfoil section oriented parallel to the body center line.

Inside the body of the model was located a turbojet simulator which burned a mixture of ethylene and air. The products of combustion were exhausted through a sonic nozzle at the base of the body. The pressure and temperature range that would be experienced by a non-afterburning

turbojet exhaust was covered. The details of the design and installation of the turbojet simulator are given in reference 1. A photograph

Tests

of the model mounted in the tunnel is presented in figure 4.

In this investigation, the body of revolution alone, as well as the three body-tail combinations, were tested at an angle of attack of 0° and at free-stream Mach numbers of 0.80, 0.90, 1.00, and 1.10. At each test Mach number, the ratio of jet total pressure to free-stream static pressure was varied from a jet-off condition to 11 or to the maximum attainable at jet temperatures of cold, 800° F, and 1,200° F. The term "cold" flow is used herein to define the temperature of the air coming from the source, normally 75° to 80° , and corresponds to a fuel-air ratio of 0. The jet pressure ratio for a jet-off, or no-flow, condition was assigned a value of 1 in the presentation of the results. The Reynolds number based on basic-body length varied from $16.0 \times 10^{\circ}$ to $17.4 \times 10^{\circ}$. (See fig. 5.)

Measurements

The locations of static-pressure orifices on the three fuselage overhangs and base annulus are given in figure 6. At each test point, fuselage-overhang pressure distribution and base-annulus pressures were photographically recorded from multiple-tube manometers. The accuracy of the pressure coefficients determined therefrom and reported herein is estimated to be ±0.005.

Internal instrumentation consisted of a shielded chromel-alumel thermocouple mounted in the converging nozzle near the jet-exit station for measuring jet temperature, and a calibrated total-pressure probe mounted in the combustor. The total-pressure probe was referenced to a static-pressure orifice on the tunnel wall for the determination of jet pressure ratio. Jet temperature and pressure ratio were photographically recorded by a camera synchronized with that used to record pressure-distribution data. The accuracy of the jet pressure ratios reported herein is estimated to be 10.02.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presented in table I are the pressure-coefficient results for the row of pressure orifices located along the bottom center line of each fuselage overhang and extending downstream of the jet exit (orifices 12)

to 29, fig. 6). These pressure distributions were examined to determine the effects of such test variables as jet pressure ratio, jet-exit temperature, free-stream Mach number, and fuselage-overhang geometry. In order to illustrate the general shape of the pressure-distribution curves, a jet-off condition for the overhang configuration with $\emptyset = 7^{\circ}$ and $h/D_j = 0.855$ was selected. These pressure distributions are plotted in figure 7 for the range of free-stream Mach numbers investigated. These curves represent the general shape of the pressure distributions at the various test Mach numbers although they are altered by jet action, particularly at the higher jet pressure ratios, and to a lesser extent by jet temperature and overhang geometry. It can be seen that, with the jet off, large positive pressures were measured immediately downstream of the jet exit for all stream Mach numbers. A rather rapid decrease in pressure with distance downstream to approximately 50 percent of the overhang length was observed. At this point the pressures tended to level off at near stream values with the exception of the case in which the external flow was supersonic. For this case the pressure reduction continued the entire length of the overhang resulting in appreciable negative pressures acting on the rear portion. In figure 8, the jet-off pressure distribution along the fuselage overhang is compared with the jet-on pressure distribution for a jet pres-

sure ratio of 11 and a jet-exit temperature of 1,200° F.

Presented in figure 9 are curves of the increment in pressure coefficient due to the influence of the jet. Since it was possible to obtain higher jet pressure ratios with a heated jet, a jet temperature of 1,200° F was selected for this illustration. The increment in pressure coefficient shown in figure 9 represents the difference between the jet operating at 1,200° F and the jet off. It can be seen that, in general, the effect of operating the jet was to reduce the pressures acting on the overhang. At the higher jet pressure ratios, very low pressures were induced just downstream of the exit on the overhang configuration whose surface was located nearest to the jet axis. (See figs. 9(a) and 9(b).) The effect of increasing free-stream Mach number at a constant jet pressure ratio was to reduce the negative pressure peaks. By increasing the radial spacing of the overhang surface from h/Dj = 0.855 to h/Dj = 1.040, a considerable reduction in the negative pressure peaks was realized. (See fig. 9(c).) Since the jet was exhausted through a sonic nozzle and considerable jet expansion occurred as the flow left the nozzle, it is believed that these very low pressures were the result of the jet boundary being very near, or attached to, the surface of the overhang and the jet aspirating the orifices in the region just downstream of the exit.

Shown in figure 10 are schlieren photographs of the jet flow with and without the overhang mounted on the afterbody. Due to the mechanical arrangement of the schlieren apparatus and the fact that the model was mounted on its side in the wind tunnel, only a bottom view of the jet

in the presence of the overhang was obtained. The compression waves shown intersecting with the afterbody upstream of the jet exit originated at the juncture between the support struts and the body and were subsequently reflected from the tunnel boundary to the afterbody. This wave was again reflected from the afterbody as can be seen in the photographs. At a free-stream Mach number of 1.10 the absolute values of the pressures measured downstream would be expected to be altered by the reflected disturbance. An indication of the order of magnitude of this change can be found in reference 3. Examination of pressure distributions along the body and schlieren photographs obtained in the region of the rear of the body indicated no evidence of flow separation due to this disturbance. Consequently the magnitude of the jet effects was considered to be essentially unaffected. In figure 10(b) can be seen the characteristic Riemann wave (ref. 4) which occurs in the jet at higher jet pressure ratios. Shown in figure 10(c) is a sketch of the side profile of the fuselage overhang ($\phi = 7^{\circ}$, h/Dj = 0.855) drawn to the same scale as the accompanying schlieren photograph. The approximate jet boundary was scaled from the schlieren photograph and is shown as a dashed line in the sketch. It can be seen that, with an axially symmetrical jet at a high jet pressure ratio, the jet flow would be near or attached to the surface of the overhang over a small region and the extremely low pressures could be expected to produce large skin load differentials. High skin temperatures would also occur in this region.

The effect of increasing the upsweep angle \emptyset of the fuselage overhang from 7° to 10° was found to be insignificant. Examination of pressure-distribution curves indicated a small increase in pressure coefficient for the orifices located near the downstream tip of the overhang when the upsweep angle was increased to 10°. Pressures near the jet exit were essentially unaffected.

The effect of increasing the jet-exit temperature is shown in figure 11 where the increment in pressure coefficient due to temperature is plotted for a constant free-stream Mach number and jet pressure ratio. Due to a limited air supply, it was not possible to obtain the higher jet pressure ratios with a cold jet. For the higher jet pressure ratios, it was therefore necessary to show the temperature effect as the difference between the jet operating at 1,200° F and 800° F. For jet pressure ratios of 5 or less, the effect of jet temperature is generally confined to the region near the jet exit. Increasing jet temperature at the higher jet pressure ratios results generally in a reduction of the pressures on the overhang but the effects are somewhat erratic. At a constant jet pressure ratio, increasing the jet-exit temperature resulted in small changes in the value of the ratio of specific heats in the jet and, consequently, in small changes in the static pressure at the jet exit.

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For each test condition the pressure coefficients presented in table I were plotted and integrated. The results of the integrations are presented in the form of an increment in section normal-force coefficient (fig. 12) and section pitching-moment coefficient (fig. 13) plotted against jet pressure ratio. The length of the overhang downstream of the jet exit (10.015 in.) was used to reduce the data to coefficient form. The pitch center was arbitrarily taken as the point on the jet axis in the plane of the jet exit and a nose-up pitching moment was designated positive. Figure 12 shows that the integrated pressure load on the fuselage overhang was reduced by an increase in jet pressure ratio for all three configurations and at all test Mach numbers. The effect of increasing jet-exit temperature on the integrated pressure loads is shown in figure 14. It can be seen that increasing jet-exit temperature produced no significant change in the increment in section normal-force coefficient due to the jet until the higher jet pressure ratios were reached. Increasing h/D_j from 0.855 to 1.040 produced a slight increase in normal force with temperature at a free-stream Mach number of 1.10. No explanation for this deviation is available. It can be seen that increasing the upsweep angle \emptyset of the fuselage overhang from 7° to 10° produced little change in the temperature effects.

Figure 13 shows that the effect of the jet was to produce a nose-up increment in section pitching-moment coefficient in all cases. This was due to the decrement in normal force produced by the jet. Increasing the jet temperature or overhang spacing from the jet axis produced essentially no change in the pitching-moment increment due to the jet. Increasing the angle of upsweep of the overhang from 7° to 10° produced a small nose-down increment in pitching moment in all cases. This was due to a slight rearward shift of the local center-of-pressure location.

The effect of jet pressure ratio and fuselage-overhang geometry on the base-annulus pressure coefficient is illustrated in figure 15. Pressure coefficients were calculated using pressures measured at orifices 30 and 31 (fig. 6) for the three overhang configurations as well as the basic body alone. Figure 15 shows that the base pressure coefficient was positive for all configurations and increased with stream Mach number at subsonic speeds. A decrease was observed when the external stream became supersonic. Adding an overhang to the basic fuselage produced a reduction in base-annulus pressure coefficient (increase in base-annulus drag). This reduction was greatest at subsonic speeds and diminished with increasing free-stream Mach number. It appears that, in the case of the basic body alone, at a jet-exit temperature of 1,200° F, the jet itself aspirated the base-annulus region up to a jet pressure ratio of approximately 3. At this point, the jet spreading became sufficient to cause increased outward turning and compression of the external stream. The consequent pressure buildup was felt in the annulus region and a subsequent increase in base-annulus pressure with jet pressure ratio

resulted. The effect of adding an overhang to the fuselage was to allow the jet to continue to aspirate the annulus region to a jet pressure ratio of about 5 to 7 before the jet spread became sufficient to cause an increase in base-annulus pressure. Figure 15 also shows that increasing jet-exit temperature from cold to 1,200° F produced a small increase in base-annulus pressure coefficient and increased the variation between the pressures measured at orifices 30 and 31.

The effect of the jet on the pressures measured upstream of the exit (orifices 1 to 9, fig. 6), and on the lip of the overhang (orifices 10 and 11), is shown in figure 16. It can be seen that increasing jet pressure ratio produced an increase in the pressures acting on the body boattail even at supersonic speeds. This favorable jet effect is probably due to positive pressures in the annulus region feeding upstream through the subsonic boundary layer which surrounds the body boattail. The extent to which the favorable pressures are felt upstream indicates that a sizable reduction in boattail drag due to jet action is realized for this type of configuration.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A transonic wind-tunnel investigation was conducted to determine the effects of a heated propulsive jet on the pressure distribution along a fuselage overhang. Three overhang configurations were tested at zero angle of attack and at free-stream Mach numbers of 0.80, 0.90, 1.00, and 1.10. The jet-exit temperature was varied from cold to 1,200° F through a range of jet total-pressure ratios from 1 to 11. The following results were obtained:

- 1. The general effect of increasing jet pressure ratio was to reduce the pressures on the shrouded portion of the fuselage undersurface downstream of the jet exit.
- 2. The effect of increasing jet-exit temperature was to reduce further downstream pressures although the decrement was generally small at moderate pressure ratios.
- 3. Large negative pressure peaks induced by the jet at high pressure ratios were reduced considerably by moving the overhanging surfaces radially away from the jet axis. Increasing the angle of inclination of the fuselage overhang produced no significant change in downstream pressures.
- 4. An increase in base-annulus drag was incurred by the addition of a fuselage overhang to the basic body. This increase, however, diminished with increasing free-stream Mach number.

5. Pressures measured on the body boattail upstream of the jet exit were increased by the action of the jet.

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory,
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
Langley Field, Va., January 11, 1956.

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TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS

(a) $h/D_j = 0.855$; $\emptyset = 7^0$; $M_0 = 0.80$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice	Orifice	Press	ure coeffi	icient for	r jet pre	ssure rat	io H _j /p _o	of -
Tj, °F	location, x'/Dj	location,	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151	0.106 .137 .167 .172 .141 .104 .084 .062 .044 .029 .031 .027 .033 .024 .018	0.083 .142 .206 .178 .113 .069 .049 .035 .018 .009 .013 .013 .022 .014 .010	0.074 .113 .186 .186 .117 .063 .051 .031 .007 .004 .005 .008 .021 .009 .006	0.065 .078 .119 .170 .113 .049 .047 .069 .026 020 013 .015 .044 .023 001			
800	7.652 0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.179 1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179	039	018 0.099 .149 .199 .177115 .073 .054 .038 .021 .010 .015 .016 .023 .016 .023 .016 .012 .032014	020 0.089 .129 .191 .180 .071 .053 .016 .004 .008 .013 .021 .012 .009 .030018	006 0.076 .082 .112 .154107 .046 .051 .062 .017024007 .020 .039 .011006 .026012	0.066 .005 .039 .113 .046 .022 .013 .025 .032 .011 -009 .001 .008 .018	0.085 077 140 .048 078 .024 .009 .013 .004 .053 .038 .013 007 012	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.100 .145 .187 .177 .117 .053 .036 .025 .007 .012 .013 .020 .013 .030 016	0.090 .123 .184 .178 .118 .073 .055 .034 .022 .004 .010 .011 .021 .012	0.084 .088 .108 .128 	0.084 019 .022 .096 .137 .049 .020 .012 .028 .030 .015 007 003 003 .011 .043 009	0.118053258042177 .097 .020 .008 .024 .001 .052 .040 .012011018 .019	





TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(b) $h/D_j = 0.855; \phi = 10^{\circ}; M_0 = 0.80$

Jet-exit	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Press	ure coeff	icient for	r jet pre	ssure rat	io Hj/po	of -
temperature, Tj, ^O F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.151 1.160	0.111 .146 	0.075 .145 .184 .110 .072 .048 .035 .009 .001 .019 .025 .032 .029 .045 .055 .052	0.063 .117 .190 .115 .075 .050 .033 .004 002 .016 .022 .028 .025 .042 .052 .049	0.051 .079 .153 .079 .037 .032 .037 .004 026 .035 .016 .032 .026 .037 .049			
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.085 .151	0.075 .137 180 070 .070 .043 .030 .004 002 .014 .020 .025 .022 .038 .050 .047	0.063 .080 .159 .073 .035 .031 .030 013 030 .017 .025 .015 .050	0.066 .051 .092 .080 .021 .002 .001 003 003 007 .004 .018 .048 .063	0.064 .020 .067 .122 .053 004 011 007 .028 .019 .011 .004 .032 .056 .067	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.084 .143 .171 .170 .05 .071 .046 .031 .007 002 .017 .021 .027 .030 .040 .053 .049	0.069 .117 .178 .173 .067 .043 .027 .002 005 .014 .017 .023 .024 .038 .050	0.068 .080 .090 .142 	0.071 .053 .004 .085 .029 .006 .003 004 .005 002 .005 .018 .045 .060	0.080 .015 100 .047 .104 .065 .001 003 015 013 .027 .024 .013 .010 .031	

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TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(c) $h/D_j = 1.040$; $\emptyset = 7^\circ$; $M_0 = 0.80$

Jet-exit	Orifice	Orifice	Pressi	re coeffi	icient for	r jet pres	ssure rat:	io Hj/po	of -
temperature,	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11.
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160	0.113 .133 .150 .149 .145 .097 .073 .056 .039 .029 .030 .025 .034 .035 .029	0.086 .154 .217 .191 .171 .079 .054 .038 .024 .013 .019 .017 .029 .031 .025 .041	0.071 .143 .220 .194 .173 .114 .077 .050 .033 .019 .005 .012 .010 .024 .027 .020 .036 070	0.076 .095 .135 .165 .108 .065 .056 .055 .023 007 .004 .018 .042 .033 .015 .036 068			
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.495 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.091 .143 .200 .177 .161 .110 .076 .053 .034 .023 .010 .015 .016 .026 .028	0.079 .127 .197 .175 .157 .103 .068 .043 .027 .014 .003 .009 .020 .020 .018 .032 064	0.087 .100 .130 .147 .153 .105 .065 .053 .050 .021 -002 .006 .022 .038 .031 .019	0.081 .089 .100 .112 .127 .100 .054 .029 .020 .023 .021 .014 .000 .010 .024 .054 061	0.091 .069 .043 .038 .071 .101 .071 .001 .001 .004 .033 .029 .019 .014 .029	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.455 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.1122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.092 .138 .191 .179 .162 .111 .076 .050 .034 .018 .005 .014 .014 .023 .026 .036 070	0.080 .121 .202 .186 .165 .110 .072 .046 .029 .013 .001 .009 .018 .023 .024 .030	0.100 .109 .134 .152 .155 .108 .061 .045 .022 -014 -022 .034 .030 .022	0.096 .097 .098 .108 .128 .104 .054 .020 .013 .020 .020 .020 .020 .017 .001 .006 .019 .034 .048	0.109 .079 .049 .037 .068 .096 .077 .024 .001 .003 .009 .033 .029 .020 .018 .030	

TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(d) $h/D_{J} = 0.855$; $\phi = 7^{\circ}$; $M_{o} = 0.90$

Jet-exit	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Pressur	e coeffic	eient for	jet press	sure ratio	H _j /P _o	of -
temperature, Tj, ^O F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	בנ
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179	0.117 .148 .176 .179 .147 .108 .083 .058 .037 .018 .020 .018 .025 .019 .016	0.106 .156 .209 .186 .064 .046 .025 .004 006 002 .001 .014 .009 .007	0.102 .134 .198 .195 .059 .049 .024 006 005 003 .016 .009 .033 016	0.094 .108 .141 .182 .119 .032 .033 .065 .025 -043 051 020 .035 .034 .004			
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.151 1.151		0.117 .159 .202 .180 	0.112 .146 .196 .188 	0.103 .112 .136 .171 	0.096 .039 .061 .120 .044 .007 015 025 .012 019 025 021 002 .046	0.116 028 093 .036 .176 .095 .017 013 038 .018 .054 .023 010 021	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.151 1.160		0.117 .154 .192 .182 .117 .071 .047 .027 .012 009 002 001 .009 .004 .004	0.112 .140 .191 .181 	0.110 .115 .129 .148 .109 .041 .028 .045 .030 -032 -038 -017 .025 .022 -001	0.110 .031 .047 .101 	0.142 018 152 049 154 .121 .018 019 035 .021 .053 .028 013 020 .006	

TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued (e) h/D $_{\rm j}$ = 0.855; ϕ = 100; $\rm M_{\rm O}$ = 0.90

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice	Orifice	Pressur	e coeffic	ient for	jet press	ure ratio	н _ј /ро	of -
Tj, OF	location, x'/Dj	location, x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197	1.010 1.019 1.028	0.121 .153	0.097 .153	0.091	0.084			
	1.625 2.009 2.437	1.038 1.047 1.057	.182	.189	.198	.166			
	2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019	1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094	.103 .075 .055 .026	.068 .039 .023 006	.072 .044 .022 008	.032 .027 .035 013			
	4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216	1.104 1.113 1.122	.014 .021 .025	016 .006	016 .001	049 031 001			
	5.643 6.028 6.455	1.132 1.141 1.151	.031 .028 .047	.024 .024 .043	.022 .021 .044	.029 .028 .034			
	6.840 7.652	1.160 1.179	.054 .048	.058 .054	.058 .055	.045 .062			
800	0.428 .812	1.010 1.019 1.028		0.109	0.101 .155	0.093	0.096 .089	0.105 .061	
	1.197 1.625 2.009	1.038 1.047		.184	.192	.170	.124	.066	
	2.437 2.822 3.206	1.057 1.066 1.075		.068	.071 .039	.030 .028	.027	.061 013 017	
	3.634 4.019 4.446	1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113		006 013 .003	.022 006 015 .004	.029 022 054 027	~.015 ~.007 ~.004	035 035 037	
	4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028	1.122 1.132 1.141		.008	.009	.005 .025 .017	016 009 .007	.027 .013	
	6.455 6.840 7.652	1.151 1.160 1.179		.041 .055 .054	.043 .057 .054	.029 .049 .060	.047 .070 .062	.022 .050 .074	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197	1.010 1.019 1.028		0.105 .155 .179	0.099 .138 .187	0.096 .112 .119	0.104 .087 .037	0.112 .052 065	
	1.625 2.009 2.437	1.038 1.047 1.057		.176	.182	.156	.107	.106	
	2.822 3.206 3.634	1.066 1.075 1.085		.069	.067 .041	.029 .015	.030 003 014	.072 008 026	
	4.019 4.446 4.831	1.094 1.104 1.113		006 015 .001	008 017 .002	013 041 027	021 010 001	038 041 .008	
	5.216 5.643 6.028	1.122 1.132 1.141		.008 .017 .022	.008 .017 .023	005 .020 .025	013 011 .006	.025 .016 .005	
,	6.455 6.840 7.652	1.151 1.160 1.179		.038 .052 .050	.039 .055 .054	.035 .048 .059	.038 .065	.023 .045 .070	
	1.072	T-T13		.5,0	-5)-			.5,0	



TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(f) $h/D_j = 1.040; \phi = 7^0; M_0 = 0.90$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Press	ure coeff	icient for	r jet pre	ssure rat	io Hj/Po	of -
Tj, of	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.151 1.151	0.124 .143 .160 .159 .154 .130 .074 .053 .033 .021 .019 .018 .026 .030 .030 .040	0.105 .157 .219 .197 .178 .122 .081 .048 .027 .010 -003 .005 .004 .020 .020 .025 .022 .043 078	0.094 .150 .223 .203 .181 .120 .079 .045 .023 .007 -012 -002 -002 .014 .022 .018 .039 075	0.102 .119 .149 .172 .174 .112 .059 .054 .015 034 029 003 .040 .039 .012 .026 063			
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.146 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.117 .155 .204 .186 .167 .117 .080 .050 .029 .014 .005 .008 .018 .024 .025 .040	0.105 .146 .203 .191 .170 .113 .073 .044 .005 011 001 .001 .013 .021 .038 066	0.106 .117 .143 .158 .158 .158 .02 .058 .048 .041 .004 -037 -021 .008 .028 .019 .005 .030 -062	0.107 .115 .121 .132 .143 .110 .055 .018 .001 .012 .017 .008 015 010 .006 .026 .026	0.112 .090 .070 .066 .091 .105 .069 .014 025 023 .014 .022 .014 .007 .000 .020	
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.005 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.110 .147 .201 .191 .171 .117 .078 .049 .027 .008 -007 .000 .002 .015 .022 .040 071	0.104 .138 .206 .194 .176 .116 .075 .043 .021 .002 014 002 .019 .023 .037 069	0.119 .129 .153 .166 .166 .111 .054 .039 .043 .011 039 039 039 .029 .029	0.122 .119 .118 .126 .145 .114 .053 .007 013 004 .010 012 017 006 .020 .050 063	0.131 .102 .069 .048 .074 .106 .085 .018 026 030 031 .008 .027 .020 .014 .011	



TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(g) $h/D_j = 0.855$; $\emptyset = 7^\circ$; $M_0 = 1.00$

Jet-exit	Orifice	Orifice	Pressi	re coeffi	cient for	jet pres	sure rati	o Hj/po	of -
temperature, Tj, ^O F	location, x'/Dj	location, x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160	0.183 .200 .216 .214 	0.178 .207 .235 .225 .173 .132 .102 .077 .047 .019 .006 .003 .013 .022 .034 .062	0.171 .198 .238 .231 .181 .138 .106 .076 .048 .015 .000 .001 .009 .018 .035 .064	.0.160 .164 .189 .226 .126 .107 .117 .081 .011 051 088 050 .020 .057 .089	0.150 .130 .168 .223 .198 .124 .090 .075 .088 .066 .016 042 085 085 004 .082		
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.187 .207 .228 .217 	0.179 .200 .230 .223 .175 .134 .004 .015 .003 003 003 .010 .016 .028 .060	0.172 .178 .197 .222 .172 .132 .127 .093 .020 038 024 .017 .028 .000 007	0.156 .137 .159 .197 .181 .113 .079 .071 .080 .052 .002 060 091 073 .011 .085	0.154 .065 .072 .158 	0.177 .103 197 .048 .166 .241 .113 .054 004 .000 042 030 .059 .014 .040 .035
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.190 .206 .227 .221 -173 .134 .105 .078 .024 .013 .007 .017 .021 .059	0.180 .196 .229 .223 -175 .135 .102 .074 .045 .011 .002 005 .007 .013 .026 .058	0.173 .182 .197 .214 .170 .125 .116 .097 .041 032 044 010 .027 .018 .006 .044	0.163 .136 .156 .192 .183 .117 .078 .060 .069 .051 .013 040 077 077 077 076 .058	0.170 .051 .042 .136 .241 .143 .082 .040 .020 032 .031 .042 007 044 034 .018	0.205 .200 154 104 122 .254 .152 .062 012 018 015 045 .025 .051 .003 .033

TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(h) $h/D_j = 0.855$; $\phi = 10^\circ$; $M_o = 1.00$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice	Orifice location,	Pressi	re coeff:	icient fo	r jet pre	ssure rat	io Hj/po	of -
Tj, °F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11.
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038	0.184 .201 .213	0.178 .197 	0.166 .193 	0.160 .170 	0.153 .162 		
	2.009 2.437 2.822 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160	.180 .149 .121 .097 .063 .042 .039 .037 .045 .051 .074 .087	.168 .130 .097 .072 .035 .012 .013 .013 .027 .042 .071 .091	.174 .135 .098 .071 .030 .003 .008 .009 .021 .040 .072 .094	.163 .125 .108 .082 .008 047 038 .004 .037 .040 .058 .084	.168 .113 .075 .063 .050 .028 002 042 060 015 .068 .115		
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.183 .204 .220 .166 .129 .098 .072 .015 .015 .015 .027 .042 .069 .090	0.174 .202 .227 .172 .132 .099 .071 .033 .011 .009 .009 .023 .039 .070	0.169 .178 .225 .163 .131 .110 .072 .004 029 001 .020 .024 .023 .059 .098 .102	0.161 .163 .202 .166 .111 .079 .070 .053 .022 012 054 052 .009 .081 .120	0.157 .136 .161 .189 .117 .062 .042 .001 .005 .035 .012 014 017 .035 .087	0.154 .108 .113 .171 .186 .091 .023 .000 .029 .033 .015 .051 .039 .055 .084 .107
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.181 .198 .214 .214 .214 .165 .129 .099 .072 .037 .016 .015 .025 .041 .065 .085	0.176 .190 .219 .219 .167 .131 .097 .070 .032 .008 .011 .009 .022 .039 .066 .087	0.167 .174 .189 .213 .159 .122 .103 .075 .014 028 013 .021 .028 .034 .057 .088	0.163 .160 .154 .193 -167 .110 .076 .062 .048 .002 -005 -045 -045 -074 .113 .109	0.160 .131 .088 .149 .122 .062 .040 .002 007 .024 .010 010 003 .040 .083 .123	0.160 .115 056 .099 141 .180 .101 .026 011 026 021 .007 .041 .055 .083 .104

TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(i) $h/D_j = 1.040; \emptyset = 7^0; M_0 = 1.00$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice location.	Orifice location,	Press	ure coeff	icient fo	r jet pre	ssure rat	io Hj/po	of -
īj, °F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.851 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160	0.186 .198 .210 .207 .201 .179 .154 .127 .053 .041 .035 .041 .057 .057	0.180 .205 .235 .226 .211 .172 .136 .103 .075 .048 .025 .015 .009 .022 .039 .050	0.170 .205 .237 .232 .222 .181 .143 .107 .077 .078 .018 .008 001 .015 .035 .048 .077 026	0.165 .175 .222 .240 .229 .180 .149 .127 .084 .017 028 001 .022 .025 .008 .014 .073 018	0.162 .173 .189 .207 .217 .183 .131 .095 .084 .050 .012 053 088 052 .027 .097 006		
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.185 .200 .226 .220 .208 .170 .135 .075 .048 .024 .014 .008 .021 .036 .046 .071	0.173 .197 .228 .223 .212 .173 .137 .104 .074 .045 .018 .006 .000 .014 .032 .045 .071 021	0.176 .175 .203 .222 .216 .174 .141 .119 .083 .025 020 007 .015 .023 .014 .020 .070 014	0.167 .170 .178 .190 .198 .172 .126 .087 .065 .061 .048 .019 .028 060 052 .011	0.164 .153 .151 .158 .179 .174 .129 .076 .040 .014 .012 .032 .009 010 015 007 .044 .018	0.167 .144 .111 .080 .084 .124 .172 .123 .049 006 020 037 042 .035 .060 .052 .055 .055
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.180 .195 .223 .219 .207 .171 .135 .103 .074 .021 .014 .007 .017 .036 .048	0.173 .189 .225 .222 .213 .176 .139 .106 .074 .015 .007 .000 .013 .034 .050 .072	0.176 .179 .198 .215 .214 .174 .138 .118 .090 .030 027 025 .003 .028 .025 .027 .062 015	0.175 .175 .183 .195 .205 .175 .124 .084 .069 .046 .012 044 081 049 .033 .092 008	0.173 .157 .146 .149 .171 .178 .139 .078 .039 .012 .000 .032 .015 012 007 .005	0.179 .153 .117 .087 .085 .121 .172 .125 .052 -008 -021 -035 -032 .036 .048 .032 .056 -016



TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(j) $h/D_j = 0.855$; $\emptyset = 7^\circ$; $M_0 = 1.10$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Press	ure .coeff	icient fo	r jet pre	ssure rat	io H _j /p _o	of -
T _j , ^O F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.141 1.151	0.113 .129 .150 .160 .146 .119 .095 .068 .041 .010 007 027 041 071 094 085 189	0.143 .167 .198 .195 	0.134 .155 .203 .207 	0.141 .148 .167 .198 	0.126 .101 .128 .178 .189 .117 .069 .014 .002 .040 .009 048 048 044 142 086 310		
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.150 .161 .186 .186 .186 .152 .113 .083 .057 .026 003 018 039 053 079 105 090	0.143 .155 .190 .194 -159 .121 .092 .065 .030 .002 014 039 049 077 107 088 214	0.140 .148 .163 .195 .155 .117 .121 .092 .023 043 066 038 031 059 104 094 274	0.133 .114 .135 .173 .171 .004 .059 .027 .040 .034 .003 059 105 141 086 297	0.130 .044 .028 .092 	0.152 .094 -115 .019 -002 .131 .155 .130 .073 .026 003 073 095 115 139 060 317
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160 1.179		0.143 .153 .179 .180 .141 .103 .075 .049 .013 026 044 056 084 109 174	0.131 .138 .177 .185 	0.132 .138 .155 .174 	0.128 .103 .110 .145 	0.141 .051 .005 .053 	0.164 .117 133 023 035 .010 .156 .116 .100 .018 006 054 086 117 153 100 302



TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued (k) h/Dj = 0.855; ϕ = 10°; M $_{\odot}$ ≈ 1.10

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Pressu	re coeff	icient for	jet pres	sure rati	o H _j /Po	of -
Tj, F	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
80	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038	0.126 .143 	0.137 .148 	0.123 .134 	0.128 .138 	0.125 .128 .165		
	2.009 2.437	1.047 1.057	.148	 143	.152	.139	.148		
	2.822 3.206 3.634	1.066 1.075 1.085	.123 .096 .071	.103 .070 .044	.109 .073 .049	.093 .086 .080	.096 .047 .006		
,	4.019 4.446	1.094	.035 .007	.004 022	.001 029	.029 027	014 004		
	4.831 5.216 5.643	1.113 1.122 1.132	004 021 039	027 042 057	023 041 063	056 071 071	007 035 059		
	6.028 6.455	1.152	068 074	084	088 091	086 084	099 116		
	6.840 7.652	1.160 1.179	069 057	083 074	085 087	079 103	096 112		
800	0.428 .812 1.197	1.010 1.019 1.028		0.146 .158	0.138	0.134	0.132	0.136	0.142
	1.625 2.009	1.038 1.047		.184	.194	-188	.171	.114	.079
	2.437 2.822 3.206	1.057 1.066 1.075		.139 .103 .071	.151 .114 .081	.144 .115 .103	.146 .092 .047	.168 .119 .057	.031 .135 .135
	3.634 4.019 4.446	1.085 1.094 1.104		.045 .007 018	.053 .012 015	.070 .001 054	.018 .013 .005	.036 026 078	.088 .011 005
	4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028	1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141		025 042 059 085	020 038 056 084	056 046 046 070	006 036 068 124	052 014 028 082	029 076 098 114
	6.455 6.840 7.652	1.151 1.160 1.179		091 083 067	092 085 081	091 097 097	113 097 103	103 092 122	103 062 119
1,200	0.428	1.010		0.146	0.137	0.135 .146	0.134	0.143 .118	0.148
	1.197 1.625 2.009	1.028 1.038 1.047		.187	.190	.181	.164	.104	.075
	2.437 2.822 3.206	1.057 1.066 1.075		.146 .110 .078	.154 .115 .081	.140 .102 .090	.151 .093 .048	.157 .130 .065	044 .064 .127
	3.634 4.019 4.446	1.085 1.094 1.104		.052 .014 015	.056 .012 ~.017	.075 .017 037	.009 009 002	.032 012 064	.106 .039 009
	4.831 5.216 5.643	1.113 1.122 1.132		021 038 056	021 039 056	055 064 060	005 032 059	069 069	012 062 097
	6.028 6.455	1.141 1.151		082 086	086 092	080 083	107 120	076 102	128 126
	6.840 7.652	1.160 1.179		078 060	084 079	086 093	101 105	094 113	099 110



TABLE I.- FUSELAGE-OVERHANG PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Concluded

(1) $h/D_j = 1.040; Ø = 7^0; M_0 = 1.10$

Jet-exit temperature,	Orifice location,	Orifice location,	Press	ure coeff	icient for	r jet pre	ssure rat	io Hj/Po	of
T _j , or	x'/Dj	x/L	Jet off	2	3	5	7	9	11
**Tj, °F	x'/D _j 0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.8840	x/L 1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160	Jet off 0.121 .137 .153 .158 .159 .146 .126 .101 .076 .048 .023 .004018034054080074	2 0.134 .151 .191 .193 .186 .151 .114 .080 .052 .023 018 037 018 049 067 093 079	3 0.118 .142 .193 .202 .199 .165 .126 .091 .059 .026 .003 016 043 047 063 103	5 0.125 .121 .154 .196 .212 .167 .124 .118 .096 .042 064 064 064 054 054 091 080	7 0.122 .131 .147 .163 .180 .165 .120 .065 .019 .024 .021001028052086140089	9	11
	7.652	1.179	270	331	365	375	378		
800	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.141 1.151 1.160		0.140 .154 .180 .179 .171 .139 .106 .074 .019 006 022 041 055 072 097 086 245	0.131 .147 .183 .186 .182 .153 .120 .088 .059 .000 -017 -038 -052 -070 -098 -083 -340	0.132 .135 .157 .188 .199 164 .137 .119 .076 .014 045 035 032 053 106 099 366	0.129 .137 .148 .161 .175 .156 .112 .061 .024 .029 .022 .001 032 061 095 133 096 372	0.144 .126 .094 .059 .036 .032 .111 .126 .099 .051 .010 030 082 099 103 115 069 361	0.147 .130 .099 .060 .022 019 .063 .122 .115 .080 .026 .000 056 092 106 100 105 337
1,200	0.428 .812 1.197 1.625 2.009 2.437 2.822 3.206 3.634 4.019 4.446 4.831 5.216 5.643 6.028 6.455 6.840 7.652	1.010 1.019 1.028 1.038 1.047 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.085 1.094 1.104 1.113 1.122 1.132 1.132 1.132 1.137		0.147 .156 .184 .193 .186 .154 .121 .089 .062 .031 .003 014 032 049 066 092 081 282	0.149 .185 .195 .193 .162 .128 .097 .066 .035 .003 012 046 065 094 081 081	0.138 .145 .158 .181 .196 .166 .135 .121 .094 .035 051 053 050 092 088 365	.0.137 .141 .151 .164 .178 .165 .123 .075 .021 .022 .021 .005 028 052 083 123 094 370	0.140 .127 .108 .094 .113 .145 .144 .096 .044 .009 .052 .073 .049 .013 .055 .114 .090	0.153 .139 .109 .070 .032 023 .050 .124 .020 011 059 092 107 131 097 352

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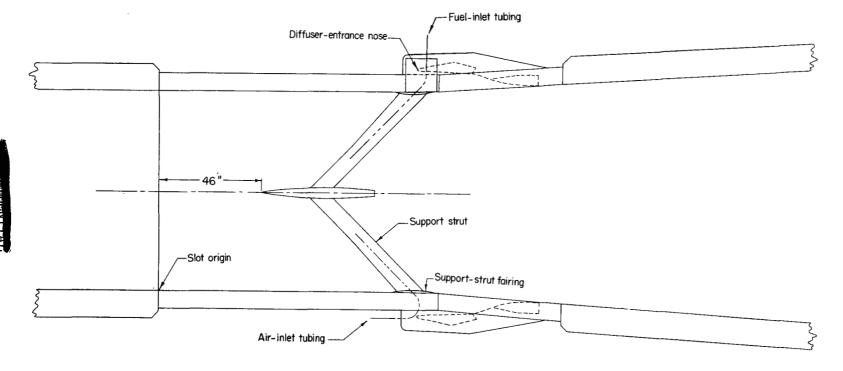
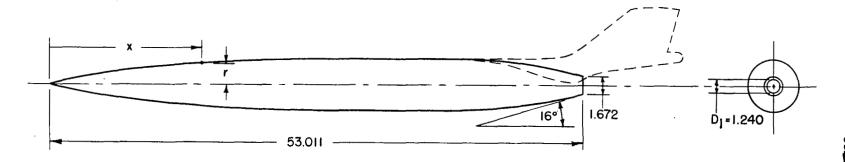
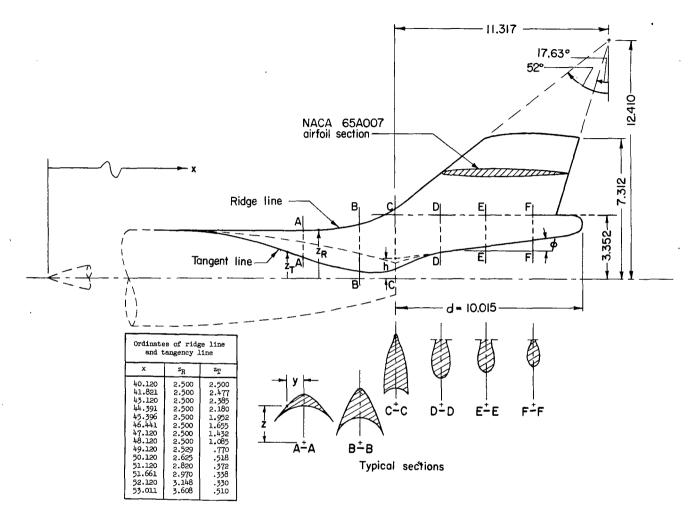


Figure 1.- Side view of basic-fuselage model in Langley 8-foot transonic tunnel.



Station,	Radius,	Station,	Radius,	Station,	Radius,	
0.300 .450 .750 1.500 3.000 4.500 6.000 9.000	0.139 .179 .257 .433 .723 .968 1.183 1.556 1.854	15.000 18.000 21.000 24.000 27.000 30.000 33.120 36.120 39.120	2.079 2.245 2.360 2.438 2.486 2.500 2.500 2.500	40.120 42.120 44.120 46.120 48.120 50.120 51.120 52.120 53.011	2.500 2.469 2.364 2.176 1.901 1.534 1.315 1.073	

Figure 2.- Ordinates of basic body of revolution. All linear dimensions are in inches.



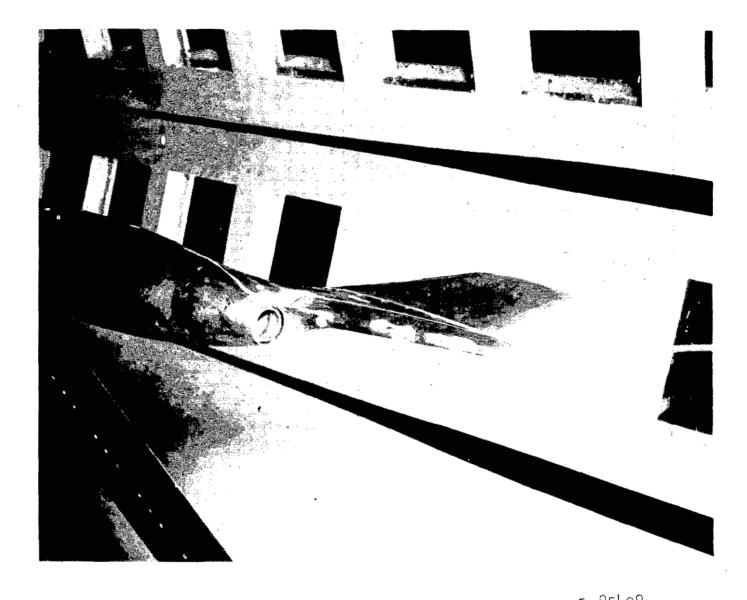
(a) Sketch of fuselage overhang and vertical tail.

Figure 3.- Details of geometry of fuselage overhangs. All linear dimensions are in inches.

Section A-A x = 48.120		Section B-B x = 51.120		Section C-C x = 53.011		Section D-D; x = 55.429					
						ø = 7° h/Dj = 0.855		Ø = 7° h/Dj = 1.040		$\phi = 10^{\circ}$ h/D _j = 0.855	
z	У	2	У	z	У	2	У	z	У	Z	У
1.085 1.345 1.599 1.840 2.050 2.270 2.500	1.561 1.380 1.180 .965 .748 .480	0.372 .600 .833 1.100 1.345 1.600 1.840 2.050 2.270 2.500 2.700 2.820	1.261 1.184 1.106 1.012 .920 .817 .712 .614 .500 .361 .195	0.510 1.000 1.345 1.583 1.840 2.066 2.270 2.500 2.755 3.000 3.166 3.352 3.608	0.662 .618 .600 .582 .534 .500 .116 .370 .255 .138	1.345 1.400 1.600 1.800 2.000 2.200 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .192 .383 .461 .495 .500 .487 .142 .385 .323 .292	1.581 1.600 1.700 1.800 2.000 2.200 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .131 .300 .384 .467 .497 .487 .442 .385 .323 .292	1.486 1.500 1.600 1.800 2.000 2.200 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .073 .252 .399 .169 .197 .1487 .1412 .385 .323 .292
	Section E-E; $x = 57.833$					Section F-F; x = 60.359					
		7° 1.040	Ø = 10° h/Dj = 0.855		Ø = 7° h/Dj = 0.855		Ø = 7° h/Dj = 1.040		$\emptyset = 10^{\circ}$ h/D _j = 0.855		
Z	У	z	У	z	У	z	У	z	у	z	У
1.650 1.700 1.900 2.100 2.300 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .165 .348 .423 .458 .461 .418 .362 .274 .272	1.878 1.900 2.000 2.100 2.300 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .120 .273 .359 .443 .461 .418 .362 .274 .272	1.916 2.000 2.100 2.300 2.500 2.755 2.916 3.166 3.352	0 .240 .342 .437 .459 .418 .362 .274	1.970 2.000 2.200 2.400 2.600 2.755 2.916 3.070 3.166 3.352	0 .103 .284 .353 .364 .350 .304 .228 .158 .093	2.189 2.200 2.300 2.400 2.600 2.755 2.916 3.070 3.166 3.352	0 .061 .233 .307 .359 .350 .304 .228 .158	2.356 2.400 2.500 2.600 2.655 2.916 3.070 3.166 3.352	0 .151 .263 .314 .336 .304 .228 .158 .093

(b) Coordinates of typical cross sections.

Figure 3.- Concluded.



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Figure 4.- Three-quarter view of jet exit and fuselage overhang of model mounted in Langley 8-foot transonic tunnel.

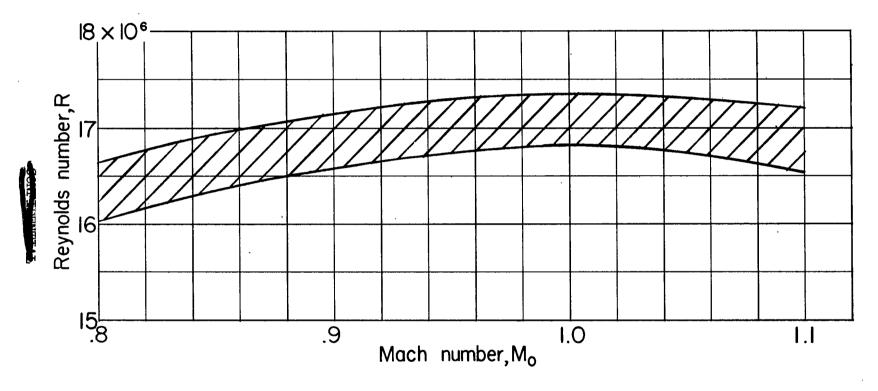


Figure 5.- Variation of Reynolds number based on body length (L = 53.011 in.) with Mach number.

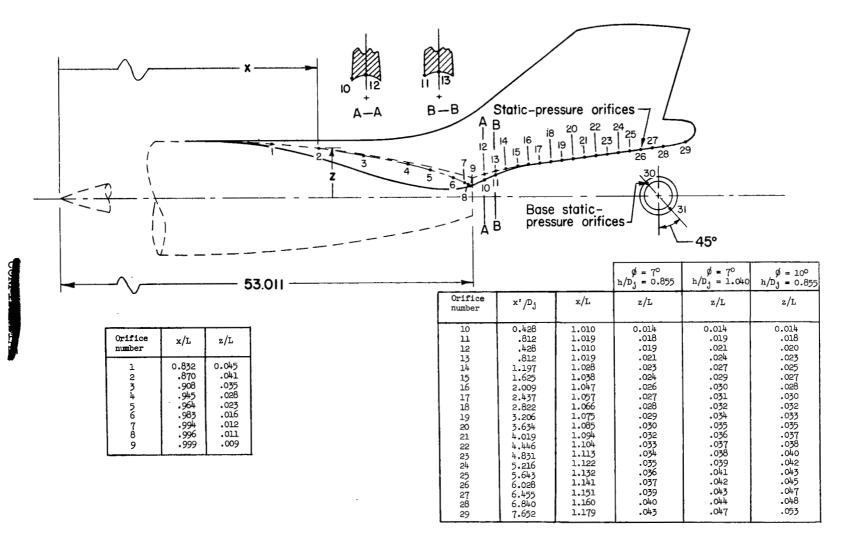


Figure 6.- Location of static-pressure orifices. All linear dimensions are in inches.

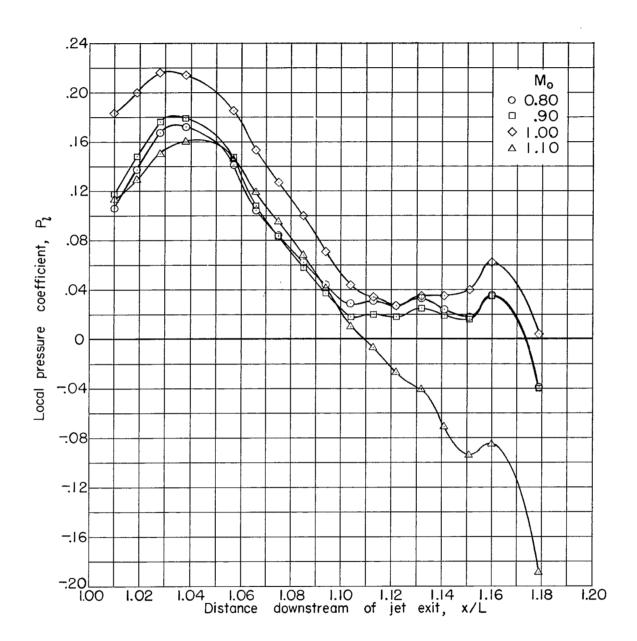


Figure 7.- Typical pressure distributions along fuselage overhang with jet off. \emptyset = 7°; h/Dj = 0.855.

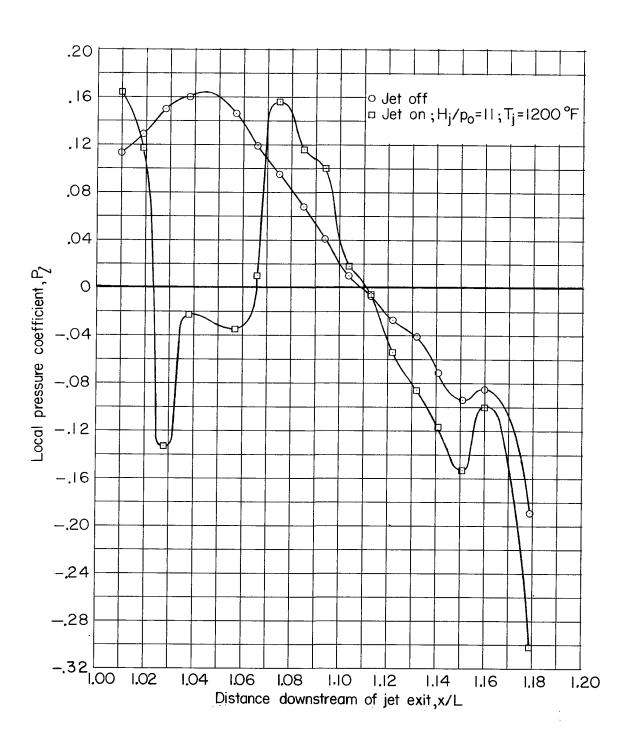
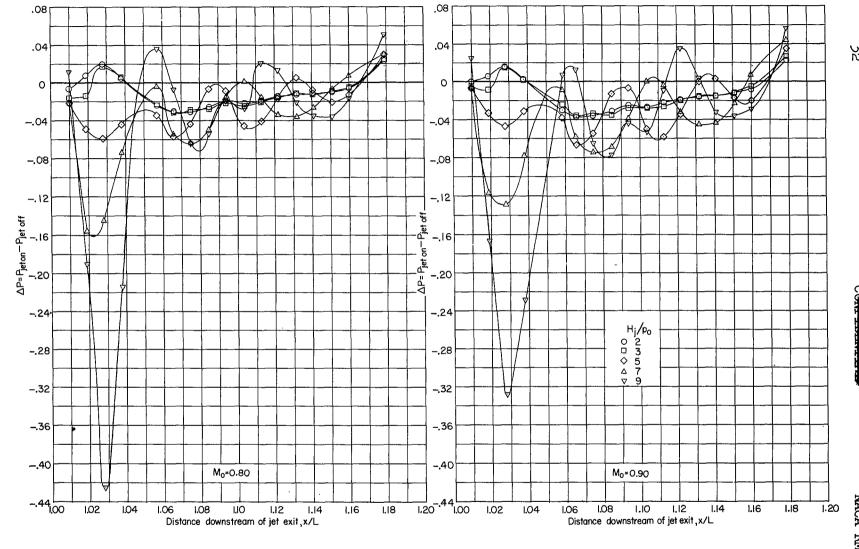


Figure 8.- Comparison of pressure distribution along fuselage overhang with jet on and jet off. ϕ = 7°; h/Dj = 0.855; M_o = 1.10.

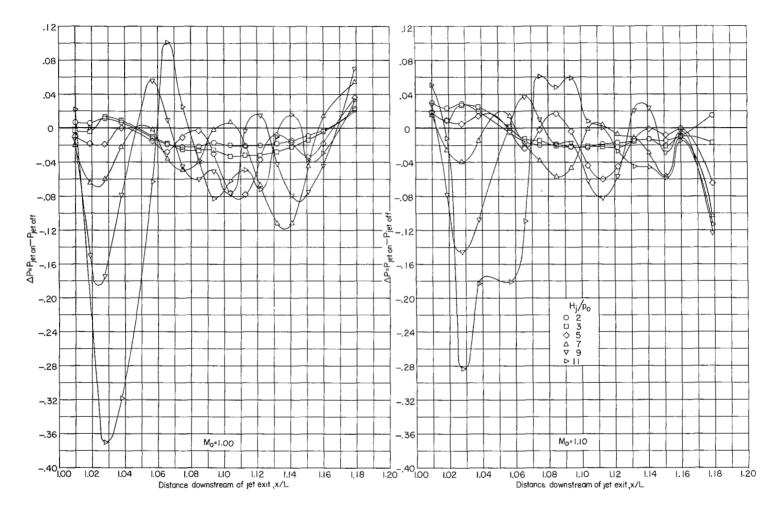






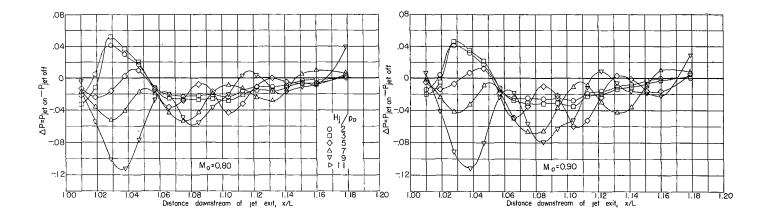
(a) $\emptyset = 7^{\circ}$; $h/D_{j} = 0.855$; $M_{o} = 0.80$ and 0.90.

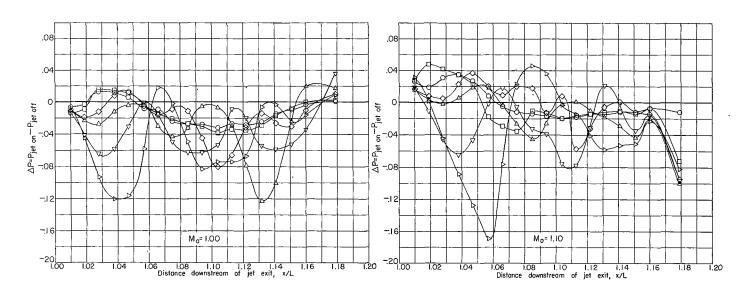
Figure 9.- Effect of jet operation on pressure distribution along fuselage overhang. $T_{\rm j}$ = 1,200° F.



(b) $\phi = 7^{\circ}$; h/D_j = 0.855; M_o = 1.00 and 1.10.

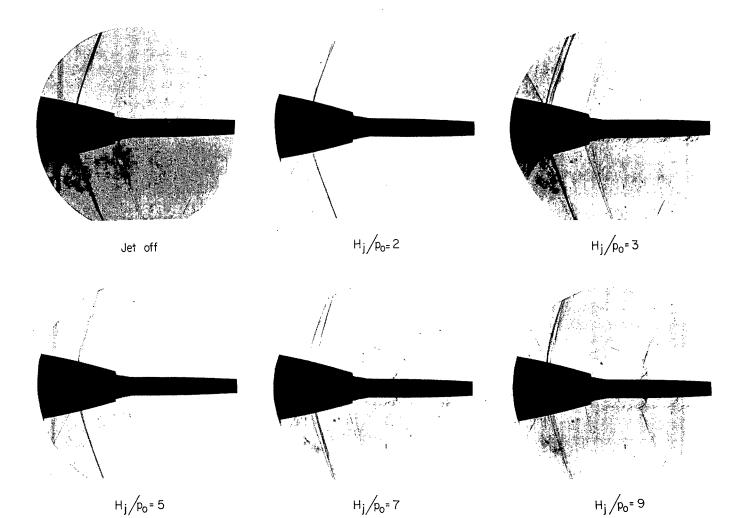
Figure 9.- Continued.





(c) $\emptyset = 7^{\circ}$; h/D_j = 1.040; M_o = 0.80, 0.90, 1.00, and 1.10.

Figure 9.- Concluded.

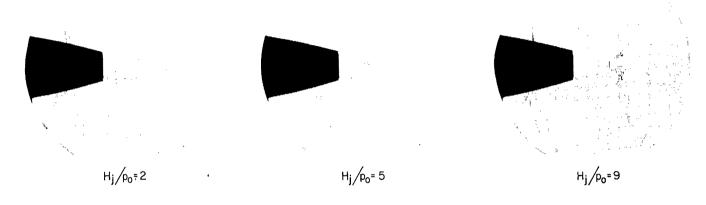


(a) Bottom view of jet in presence of overhang ($\phi = 7^{\circ}$; h/D_j = 0.855).

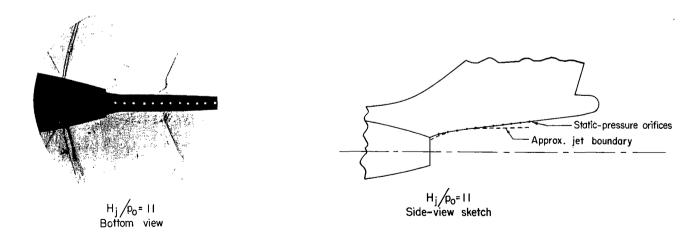
Figure 10.- Schlieren photographs illustrating jet structure. $M_{\rm O}$ = 1.10; $T_{\rm j}$ = 1,200° F.

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(b) View of jet in absence of overhang.



(c) Sketch illustrating jet attachment to overhang surface.

Figure 10. - Concluded.

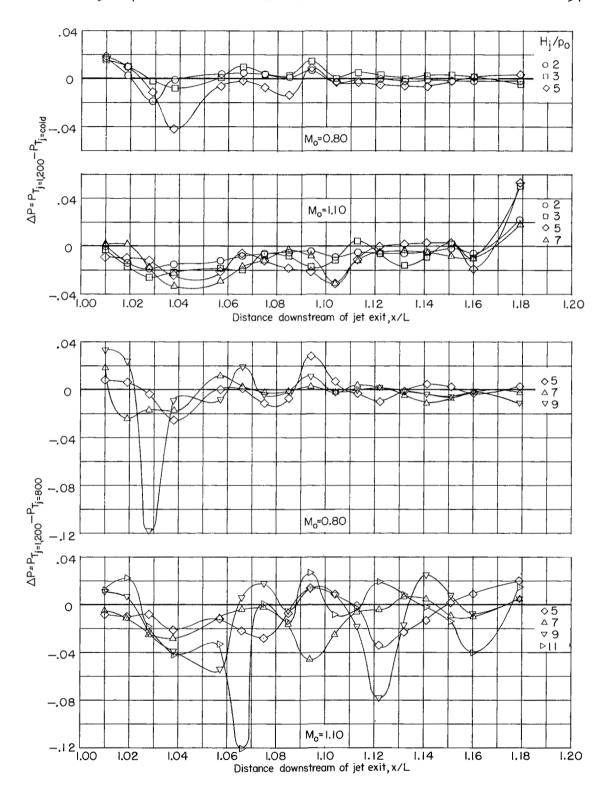


Figure 11.- Effect of jet temperature on pressure distribution along fuselage overhang. ϕ = 7°; h/Dj = 0.855.

I

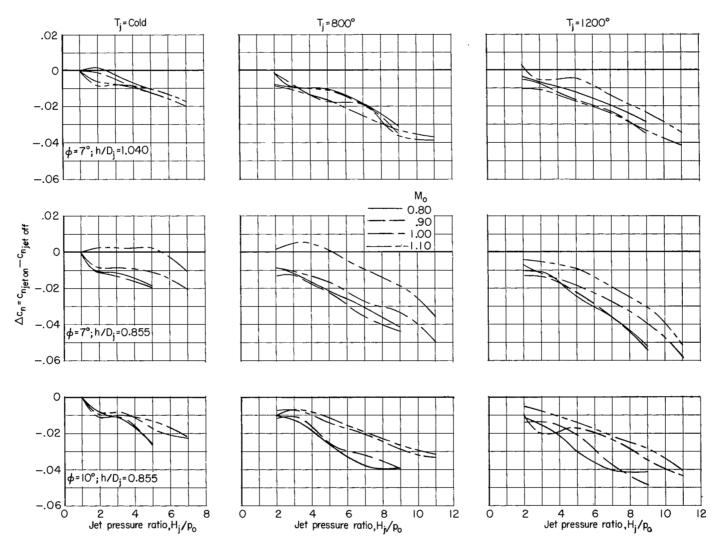


Figure 12. - Variation of increment in section normal-force coefficient with jet pressure ratio.

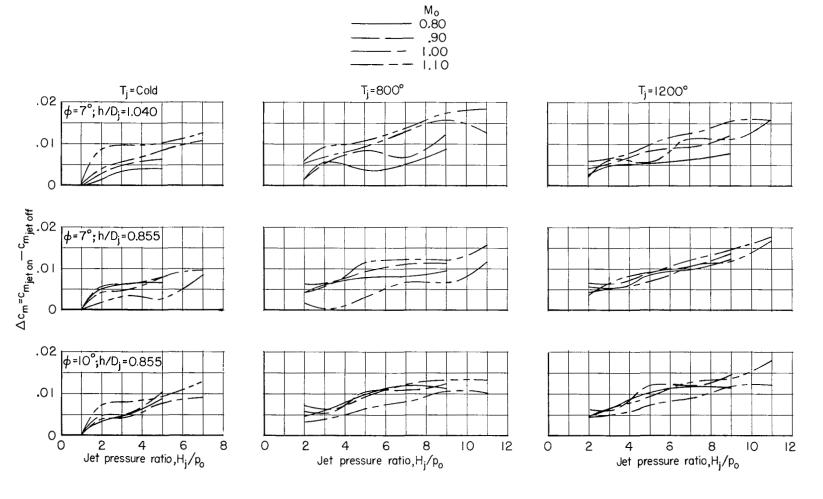


Figure 13.- Variation of increment in section pitching-moment coefficient with jet pressure ratio.

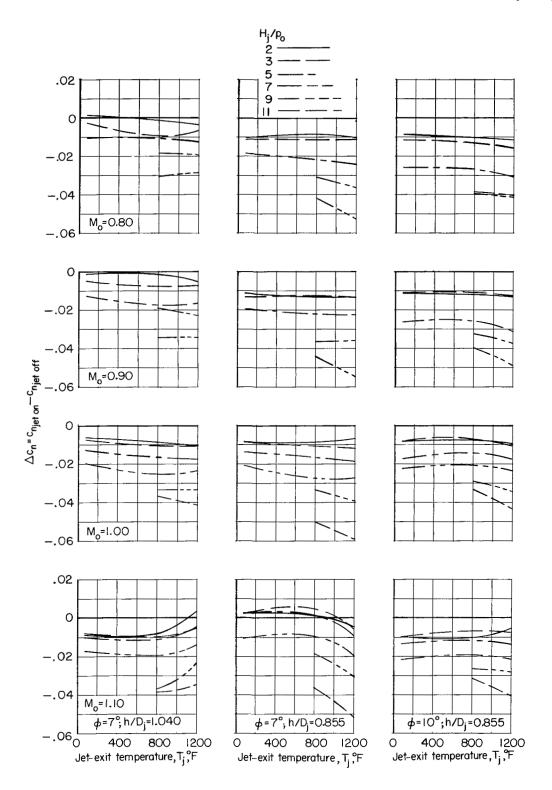


Figure 14.- Effect of jet-exit temperature on increment in section normal-force coefficient due to jet.

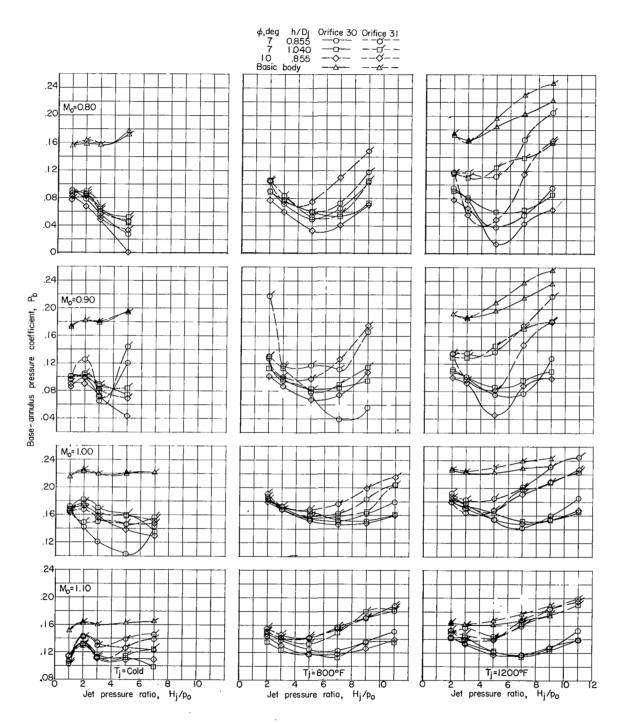


Figure 15.- Effect of jet pressure ratio and fuselage-overhang geometry on base-annulus pressure coefficient.



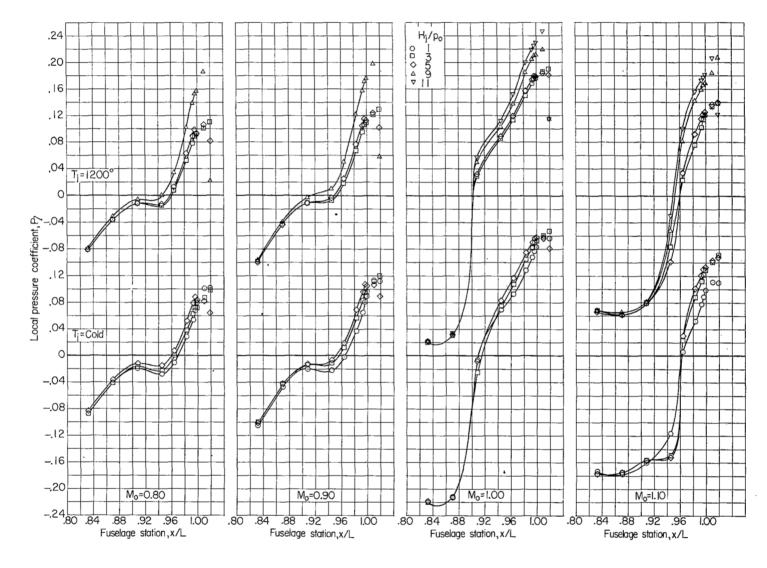


Figure 16.- Effect of jet-on pressure distribution upstream of jet exit. \emptyset = 7°; h/D_j = 0.855.

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